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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they

Democratic Reorganization.

must in all cases send stampe for that purpose.

There is a great rush to reorganize the er. Interviews wit well-known Demo- a subject for profound thankfulness on crats, estranged by the platforms of Chicago | the part of the country. a belated edition of campaign speeches. take up. Almost all of them are as vague | equal to that job? as the cant phrase of anti-Bryan factionism, true Democracy. They all point, however, to the scheme proposed in the Boston Herald by the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for regenerating the Democracy of Massachusetts:

"The thing for the Democratic party to do in this State is to get rid of all the men in active control of the party machinery-without exception."

As the Republican majority in Massachusetts, which in 1898 was 175,000, had been reduced just before Mr. ADAMS spoke to 80,000, the Adams plan must be regarded as urged upon the party at large without reservation. Before reorganizing has been actually begun, however, its advocates will come to understand that it involves some thing more than a general slaughter of the party's existing leaders. The De- evening of the election an incident which mocracy has not yet sunk so low that it appeals for popular support through else in the world than America was the candidates running without platforms. friendliness between the victorious and the It still asserts political principles more defeated which was exhibited on every stable than the frailties of the individuals hand. Processions with Bryanite banners recommended for office in its name. The and devices passed McKinley processions, pelled could not revive the old or "true" plete comradeship. Nobody was afraid of coming BRYAN and his crowd. The latter in any distress about "imperialistic" are not all there is in Bryanism. The new tendencies, loud as had been the camprinciples must be eliminated before the old can replace them.

from the Bryanites the power of formu- cry of danger to the Republic was all a latin the party platform, must formulate it affirmatively to meet the current ques- and expressing no actual alarm in the tions of the immediate political situation, presenting issues which appeal to reason- a sort of bouffe gag, at which the people able consideration, as against Republican measures. But first of all they must wipe Bryanism out.

They must repudiate repudiation, or

They must condemn their party's inflammatory cru-ade against wealth as

They must withdraw that contradiction of the Jeffersonian conception of equal rights and impartial government found in the Kansas City and Chicago platforms and in the Clevelan i policy, the income tax.

They must show that they constitute no danger to the courts and to law and order, by forbidding the howl against government by infunction,

reconstruct the Supreme Court according

When this has been accomplished, the "glimmering spark" of Democracy that was fanned to flame by SAMUEL J. TILDEN may blaze again. But until then the Democratic party will remain the dangerous radicalism it is, openly or behind a reoranization mask

# Again the Miles Literary Bureau.

An ill-advised young gentleman named Dawson, formerly attached to the establishment of Gen. MrLEs in the capacity of secretary, is determined that the dust | eignty was established in very truth. shall not accumulate upon the docket of that warrior's grievances against Gen. McKinley and the rest of the alleged con- ment of popular sovereignty in the history spirators against his military renown. DAWSON resurrects the charge that there was an Administration plot to harass and Union there was complete an cheerful humiliate Milles, to interfere with him in Major-General in Command, and to sup- arrayed themselves in opposition to the press his personality as far as possible President elected as the Republican canat the time of the war with Spain.

We have spoken heretofore more than once concerning the merits of the theory that Gen. Mills's mind was from the there now any trace of rebellion or even first the only military mind broad enough and sagacious enough to apprehend the situation either in Cuba or in the Philipface by anybody who possesses, along with the first inauguration of George Wasn- and Archbishops are inferior in practical feeblest sense of humor.

Gen. Miles was prevented by the Adminis- papers of every part of the Union and of without being convinced that poetry de- to this duty of peculiar and delicate nature, over and tration from leading the expedition which and winning the battles which SHAPTER fought and won.

As to this specification in the general

Tampa, that he might go with the expedition to Santiago if he preferred. Gen. MILES at that time expressed no desire to take charge of the expedition out instead, wrote back to Washington proposing an entirely different plan. This plan did not meet with the President's approval, and Gen. SHAPTER was then ordered to command the Santiago expedition, while Gen. MILES, at his own request was put in charge of the movement on Porto Rico, When en. MILES in the Yala touched at Shoney, Cuba. two weeks after the destruction of CERVERA's Geet. Porto Rico expedition. It was perfectly proper that SHAPTER, who had done the work in Cuba, should be kept in supreme control of the enterprise."

treated throughout with tact and gentleness by the President and the Secretary that nearly one-seventh or one-eighth bishop, but could be have been illustrious of War, and, it may be added, with aston- of the citizens of this Republic should re- or even partly successful in any of the ishing forbearance. At more than one main discriminated against unjustly, for spheres which Mr. Austin leaves open to functure, his superiors were compelled to put the extinguisher upon him; but this was done as delicately as possible, and ealy for the sake of the most imperative frage is an assault on every citizen; and punch in the guts," and he might have public interests.

restions he made from time to time as should march.

In the Cuban campaign, for instance, Gen. Miles's elaborate plan for a mud march of over three hundred miles across the island, in the rainy season and from a sea base which the larger transports could not reach, and an interior base from which it would have been impossible to supply the army, was politely, but firmly, rejected.

Likewise, his extraordinary plan of abandoning the land attack on Santiago without a battle, and withdrawing SHAPTER'S besieging army to Porto Rico under his own command, was overruled

by the Administration. That the McKinley Administration had strength of purpose and official authority sufficient to overrule or suppress Gen. Democratic party upon its second failure Miles in these and some other military to elect a President under the Bryan ban- projects of his enterprising mind, remains

and Kansas City follow the election like As for suppressing him personally, or squeiching him, or crowding his mag-As a rule, the reorganization plans fall nifloent martial figure into the dim backwholly to define what it is that the Demoo- ground-what Administration that ever racy should put away and what it should was or ever will be can be regarded as

### The President of a United People.

The equanimity with which the American people accept the decision of a popular election and their cheerful acquiascence in it, however bitter may have been the an army of American soldiers could be a preceding political controversy, afford the menace to the liberty of their country. best assurance of the unchanged mainnobody had taken seriously the campaign talk of the subversion of the Republic crate and Republicans, joined in the rejoicing over the result.

During the carnival-like celebration in the so-called Tenderloin district on the would have been impossible anywhere politicians whom BRYAN suppressed or re- each cheering the other in a spirit of com-Democracy, if that means the once conserva- harm coming to the Republic. Nobody, tive rival of the Republicans, by merely over- not even Bayan himself, had really been paign warnings against them. " We will be a free people! " Of course we will be, The "true" Democrats, besides wresting and everybody knew it; knew that the mere campaign cry, meaning nothing breast of any American citizen. It was were ready enough to laugh after the votes were actually in the boxes.

> The truth is that never before was this Republic so securely established in unity and perpetuity as this election has proved it now to be anchored. Popular government is now safer from subversion by imperialistic, militaristic or oligarchical forces and tendencies than ever before in our history. During the whole period from the formation of the Constitutional Union up to the close of the war of secession States was always weak. Threats of great poet: pride and sympathy. The election of LincoLN in 1860 merely furnished the occasion peril. in peril of "imperialism" and of the man on horseback," or from " ralli- them." tarism." But it passed through the awful ordeal unharmed and popular go ernment, ma e more real by the destruction of slavery, was firmly intre ched for the first time. The last remaining restraints on popular suffrage were remove i and opular sover-

At the election of last week fifteen millions of votes were cast and the most majestic CORBIN, ex-Secretary ALGER, President manifestation of the power and developof mankind was made. Everywhere throughout the forty-five States of the submission to the mandate of the popular the proper exercise of his functions as will. The seceding States of 1800 again didate, by giving nearly all of the Electoral votes which will be cast against him; yet owhere in the old secession Confederacy is

discontent. President McKinley will be inaugurated on the 4th of next March for the second pines. The Milesian view of that question time with the most complete and cord al the whole field. We have not observed can no longer be discussed with a straight | requiescence of the American people since | that the Celtic Generals and statesmen some knowledge of the facts, even the INGTON. As the tone of the crowds in sagacity to the non-Ceitic; and as for the the Tenderloin district proved fully and Irish poets, we never dip into the legends, One of Mr. Dawson's allegations is that as is now demonstrated in the news- the fairy tales and folklore of Ireland but also as wise. Obviously, the feeling Unhappy and disturbed political condiof alarm professed in the campaign by tions may be the reason why that country Mr. BRYAN and his supporters was not still awaits its supreme bard. Milesian complaint, the Washington Post the expression of sincere conviction, as Somebody has tried to show that SHAKEthere nor anywhere else outside of a few the Austinian theory of all-around preof fear of "imperialism" and "militar- civil servant and diplomatist widened his ism." RICHARD CROKER was one of the knowledge of life and language, but after loudest in sounding the cry of terror, but all he held only minor posts. Literary dignity out of his private purse.

without a trace of such a qualm. before and the love of it and the determination would have been an imposing Archbishop ranks. At present, an enlisted man who ne did so in the capacity of the commander of the tion to preserve it from every assault are of Canterbury, or that Mr. Austin Donson now stronger and more universal among ought to be Chanceller of the Exchequer. on passing an examination. It takes four the people than at any past period of the | It may be said that these are minor gods, Republic. The only break in this concord and that the Laurente is speaking of the Point; and only two years by way of the We believe that this statement is sub- is the negro disfranchisement at the South; greater. Well. Wondsworth was plous army. In fact, it is possible for a cadet stantially accurate. Gen. Miles was but that reactionary spirit cannot long enough to be a good clergyman, and he to be dropped from the academy for some continue. Of course, it is impossible might have looked the part of an Arch- reason not involving his character, to ennot the negroes alone, but the whole elec- the great poet? He was born for the torate also are concerned. An assault contemplative life. Byron loved fighting on the fundamental principle of the suf- and to give, as he said " a good English at the late election its enormity was made made a dashing military subordinate; Whatever suppression of Miles there all the more conspicuous in coming from but his idiosyncrasics, his faults and his

sonal desire to figure at the head of the out in resistance to the dominant intelli- and he would have been a queer Archprocession, but of the preposterous sug- gence and passion of nationality of the bishop. American people. The time is not dis- As a pamphleteer in English and Latin, nationality had not yet been developed,

Bryan's Apologies. address of condolence to himself and the rest of his party.

" Honesty " is an unfortunate word to and voted it down.

nomination if his hobby was not emphasized in the Chicago platform. It was not honest for him to speak again

and again of the limited coinage of silver under existing law as if it were the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was not honest to attack the Treaty of Paris and its results after it had been

ratified by means of his efforts in its behalf with Democratic Senators. It was not honest to accuse the Republicans of wishing to build forts near the breat citles for the purpose of intimidating them. It was not honest to pretend that

It was not honest of him to give his tenance of our political institutions. That hearers to understand that there is one law for the petty thief and another law for the big thief. It was not honest to by "imperialism" was made manifest assert that if he were elected President, last Tuesday night, when all hands, Demo- he would drive all the Trusts out of business. It was not honest to seek to frighten parents into believing that their children would have no chance of an independent and a successful career on account of the Trusts. It was not honest to deny and discredit the prosperous condition of the

country. In short, there was mighty little that was honest in Mr. BRYAN'S campaign speeches, which were thoroughly saturated with demagogy, misstatement and suggestion of falsehood. His assertions in 1990 were just about as trustworthy as his prophecies in 1896. Much good nature honesty of conviction and purpose. His was not a successful party man. He was course this year has shown that he is only essentially neither Guelf nor Ghibelline, a shallow trimmer with an inexhaustible but a bitter and unsparing doctrinaire thirst for talk and office. The man is and crank. He had not the temper for essentially hollow, artificial and theatrical, successful association with men or parties. If he seems honest and sincere to himself, is only because like many tragi-comedians of private life, he is the dupe of his long that words must have lost their den- we should say that he was impracticable nite shape and color for him. We have and impossible save as a poet and a writer. no wish to judge him severely, and his flection are pleas in abatement for him; rotund. He could have filled almost any but when he talks about his "honest" diplomatic or political post respectably fight, remembrance of his months of mis- and with the highest exterior dignity, representation and evasion rises in every and he was an acute critic and investigator impartial mind.

### Are Poets Universal Geniuses?

menaced. The bond binding together the capacity, the universal greatness of the

disunion, early uttered and persistently . In my humble opinion no man can be, or ever heathen rises up and reviles him. They must prove their loyalty to the thrown out, finally culminated in the Civil became, a really great poet, who might not have been We can't see that the cases of most of War: thus proving that the unity estab- a successful man of affairs, a methodical adminis- the known poets favor Mr. Austin's supand not compacted by a common national eral or even a circumspect and impressive Archhishop. Whether it is their limited possession of the practical temperament that has hindered the Celue race, which has produced so many beautiful poets, for carrying out such threats, for in no way did it assail or at all affect the Constitutional rights of the seceding Southern States. Then the Republic was, indeed, in mortal practical, weights, massive element in the English to the greatest poets and the greatest number of

> We are not here concerned with the Poet Laureate's attempt to answer the question why the Celtie poetry is inferior, if it is inferior, to the English poetry. We have not the knowledge of Celtic literature in the original which, doubtless, Mr. AUSTIN possesses; and to say sooth, the question seems to us about as futile as the Rabelaistan inquiry " if a Chimera bobinating in racuo can eat up second intentions." These certainties about a matter so subtle and elusive as race are best omitted. Few alligations can be more composite than the in permutations and combinations could tell how many hypotheses, each one with as much an i as little basis as every other, could be made as to the difference of organization and temperament and their results in literature between the Celts and the non-Celts in Great Britain, which Mr. AUSTIN seems to have mainly in mind. There have been hopeless interfusion and confusion; and it is not worth while to speculate where the margin of doubt is

he will go back to his recreations in England | gentlemen have drawn salaries in East

to the direction in which the procession tant, therefore, when the Southern States Millon was still a literary man. He is that man's brother for four years at the themselves will be eager to get into the in his poetry the most thoroughly literary current of American sentiment by dis- of the English poets. He brandished carding feelings and discriminations which the oudgels for the Commonwealth, but belong to a past period when the har- he was essentially and hopelessly literary, monious and passionate spirit of American a man of the closet and much too much of a theologian. To the end of a long life TENNYSON was a poet and nothing else; and what else could he have been? The high and solitary life of the imagina-"We made an honest fight upon an honest | tion he could live; but if he had had the platform." So says Mr. BRYAN in his short Olympian strivings for world genius of VICTOR HUGO, he would have made himself ridiculous. The poets of pure beauty, KRATS and SHELLET at his best and the use of the Democratic platform. The SWINBURNE of the "Atalanta" choruses, people held it for a platform of dishonesty are unthinkable as anything else than poets. SHELLEY, \* beating his luminous Nor was Mr. Bayan's fight more honest. wings in vain," was trying to do what It was not honest for him to slur over or he was not fitted to do. He was not called evade the silver question after having upon to be a reformer and an overturner, been a Sixteen-to-One monomaniae for still less had he a gift for war or states-only Democrat who can solve and has solved four years and after refusing to take the manship or business. Millions of persons the Trust problem. As ABEL SINEENEOPER try to be poets and fail most damnably. Let us not try to bamboozle the few that triumph into believing that they could triumph in everything.

Of SHARESPEARE We know so little that | For President of the next Anti-Trust Conferthe world sags with the weight of the books ence: Col. Moses CHARLEMACKE WEIMORE. about him. He seems to have been a good man of business, but a poet is not necessarily improvident, although improvidence was characteristic of so many of the authors of the times of ELIZA and our JAMES. Because a man observes and creates, and sets down his observations next week that the Constitution does not follow and creations in Imperial verse; because the flag. Weat then? Will Mr. GARGAN reorhe sees life steadily and sees it whole, ganise the Democracy against the courts? must we assume that he would have been as splendid and incomparable as an administrator or a soldier, as Lord Treasurer or Lord High Admiral? This would be a ramshackle old world !? the greatest in it had not some one thing to do which they eternal stage were but a strutting ground for "utility " actors.

DANTE and GOETHE would be the best mastered much of its learning. He might put the money above the man have been, he was, a theologian and schoolman, a man of science as science was then understood, a politician, a historian, a philologer, an astronomer, a musician. He had the happiness to live in days when knowledge was not highly specialized, has been wasted on Mr. Bayan's supposed | an age of enormous " primers." But he He stood aloof with his own theories. He found the one thing for which he was fitted; and his concrete imagination has made own acting. Besides, he has talked so his loves and his hates immortal. But

GOETHE cultivated himself in many palpable deficiencies of reading and re- directions and made his career thoroughly of science; but much as he played and worked, it is as a poet, as an accomplished artist in letters and the art of life, as a bland Augustan with a considerable past, In an address celebrating GEOFFREY that he survives. It doesn't seem credible

Homeric poems, of the Psalms, Job and Ecclesiastes, of the Nibelungeniled, cannot be summoned into court. To Mr. AUSTIN we might concede Ascarttus, a soldier at Marathon, Salamis and Platea, and Sopnocies, who was associated with Perioles in a military campaign, but erai every Athenian gentleman was a soldier and a possible General in those days; and Sornocles won no military reputation and Ascartus's little piece about the Persians is rather better fighting than any

so-called Anglo-Saxon; and only an expert statistics of the army; but Gen. Cornin

be humorous if they were not pitiful. Gen.

"In South Africa the military attaches of other at all European capitals, but the expenses incident every party the decision at the polls is sounds by a wider gavelkind to all the above the cost of domestic establishment are so very SHAFTER commanded in Cuba, and fighting accepted not merely as Constitutional sons and all the daughters of Ireland. Freat that unless an officer has a private income out side of his pay he cannot afford to take such a post-

The report makes no specific recommendation on the subject. We have urged was made evident most strikingly in the sprage was Celtic on the spindle side and heretofore the advisability of appointing "The simple truth of this matter is that Gen. MILES | very States of the South which gave him got his imagination thence. On the other | no officer under the rank of Captain, and was told by the Secretary of War, before he went to nearly all his Electoral votes. Neither hand, the Baconians will cordially support of giving an officer so appointed at least the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, together eccentric souls, was there really a shade eminence. Chatches's experience as a with the pay. It is not in accordance with our American custom to compel a Government officer to support official

> Another subject of more interest to the India House and Somerset House; but we army at large, which the Adjutant-General American liberty is now secured as never are not to conclude that Charles Lasts discusses, is that of promotion from the has served two years may be promoted years to become an officer by way of West list in the army, and to get a commission years ahead of his classmates who could better meet the requirements of the

As Gen. Corners says, this state of things "is little less than a travesty." He recommends that the time limit be raised from two to four years. The recommendation seems wise. The present law does not do may have been in the spring and summer of the States which singled themselves out virtues and his passion for life rendered fustice to the Government's own military | MBW TORE, Nov. &

1898, it was not the suppression of his per- for adverse judgment by alone standing him inapt for political or business eminence; academy, founded and maintained solely to train officers. If only two years in the ranks are needed to fit an enlisted man to be an officer, what is the use of training military academy?

> The Hon. Gronon Part Williams is to lecture in Toad Hill, Mass., next month on "Landslides That I Have Survived."

In the irritation of defeat the Richmond Despatch permits itself to be rude to the Paramount:

"It is our belief that most Democrate would be re lieved if he would abandon his Presidential aspira-

tions once for all, now and forever." What, now, when the Declaration of Independence has been quashed, when the Constitution lies a-bleeding, when the capper of the Liberty Bell has been stolen, when ARAB has grabbed the vineyard and ABSALOM is tramping over the hill to the poorhouse? Is it just to ask the Paramount to unparamount himself at such a spasm of Fate?

Col. MOSE WETMORE of St. Louis is still the

"That Octopus tentacular le to his dying throca, Speared in a mode spectacular By Old Missouri's Mosa."

The Democratic party can restore fixelf to power by abandoning for the present, every issue but one. One issue at a time is enough for a party. The Democratic party should produce in itself the party of the Constitution, and assert that the Constitution follows the flag.—The Hon THOMAS J. GARGAN, reorganizer of Massachusetts.

But suppose that the Supreme Court decides In the absence of the Hon. JIM JONES, the

Republicans of his county in Arkaness gave Mr. Mckinter a majority of its votes. Now for a blast of doom upon the Jonesian mega-phone. "Intimidation" and "fraud" and an "immense corruption fund" have found their could do better than anybody else; if this way into the very heart and windriff of Jones-

It is good to hear that Col. JIM GUFFET, the lovellest gusher and spouter in Pennsylvania, instances that Mr. AUSTIN could cite, al- has "struck" a 250-barrels-an-hour oil well though he seems not to have done so. In West Virginia. Col. JIM GUPPET cannot DANTE lived in an encyclopedic age and he escape being a plutocrat, but he will never

### End of Waters-Pierce Trust Case in Texas.

From the St. Louis G obe Democrat. WACO, Tex., Nov. 5 .-- In the case of the State of Texas vs. the Waters Pierce company, a suit for penalties aggregating over \$100,000, for alleged violations of the Anti-Trust law of Texas. the court ruled for the defendant. This suit a- begun in 1894, and has been pending since. Last Wednesday Andrew M. Finley, President of the oil corporation, filed an intervention setting or in the dissolution of the Waters-Fierce Oil Company under the laws of Missouri, which dissolution occurred May 25 of the present year. Also in the intervention the acceptance of the dissolution officially by the Butte of Missouri was set forth, and therefore the defendant prayed that the suit be abated by reason of such vissolution. The State of Texas resisted the intervention by denurrer and answer, and the court heard elaborate arguments on the law appropriate to the case. Last Barurday aftermon the case was tried on its merits, and this attennon Judge Scott rendered his desistion, in effect that he Waters-Pierce Oil Company was legally dissolved, in accordance with the laws of Missouri and that the suit must necessarily aliase. This disposes finally of the litigation in favor of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. The litigation has entered seriously into the politics of Lexas.

The State authorities of Texas southers. Last Wednesday Andrew M. Finley, President

The State authorities of Texas sought to re over penalties from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company for doing business in the State in violation of the State's anti-trust laws. It was alleged that the company was a part of the Standard Oil Trust. Upon trial, the Judge CHAUCER, Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN proposed that he might have been a Napoleon or a charged the jury that sufficient proof had not the security of the Republic was constantly this theory of the multiform potential STEIN or a ROTHSCHILD. A highly culti- been produced that the company was a part of vated old boy, perhaps a little too much the trust. It was contended, however, that the so; and once in a while some envious company had entered into certain contract relatto s wit parties as to the purchase and sale of commodities, which contracts were in contravention of the Texas anti-menopoly statutes. The attitutes provide panalities for specific vio-lations and the State sought to recover for va-The old brandard Oil Trust, of course, no louger exists. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FUN-Str: The toter views w th the four monsters lodged in the jail nations had liberal allowances, but our attaches had | et Paterson, published in THE SUN this mornonly their pay and mileage, while their expenses ing an azed many of your New Jersey readers, were very heavy. It is very desirable to have attaches The strain in which Kerr talked was particu-The sirain in which Kerr talked was particularly astonishing. Here is a most wretched and the Spanish Government is wise in deciding sectmen of ble sex actually seeking to excuse in a way his unspeakable erime by using the coverdly and outlandish comparison-that what happened to him and his partners in the swful crime might have befallen any man. Such an insult to manhood sould only emanate from the lustful and shameless hypocrite who

Such an insult to manhood could only emanate from the luaiful and shameless hypocrite who uttered it.

An imagination capable of dericting deprayed humanity out understand how one designing lustful villain could have drugged, sutraged and murdered a child 17 years old, but for four to participate in such a crime is too revolting, too hore bis for human comprehension.

This kerr, who now traites about "God and sai ts," is a man of education, of social standing 41 years of a rea a married man with grown-up daughters. Had the infamous crime not been discovered as it was, this same middleaged pretender to respectability would have gone about among his followmen in the usual way, smiling and agreeable, thanking his lucky star that no one was the wistr for his "lark."

He, Kerr, is the one who should be forced to lead the procession when the four are marched to the callows. The stain of shame put upon the State of New Jersey by this foul and grewsome murder of the Paterson mill gri will not be wind away until the quartet have paid the full could be for the vices crime ever committed by white men in this part of the world.

Once of You're Women Readers.

Palisade Av. Jersey City Heights, Nov. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE: McKinley's election seems to have upset the old saying that munication from the South which shows pretty well has been greeted in that section of the country:

"Please send me your holiday catalogue. Hurray for McKinley! GEORGE ZIMMER."

Our enthusiastic correspondent seems to anticipate some very good results from the verdict of the people.

### A BOYCOTT ON TRIAL.

The House of Lords Soon to Consider a Critical Case of Mailclous Conspirary. BRLFAST, Oct. 28 .- A trades union beycott and

final adjudication. The Journeymen Butchers' Society, learning that Mr. Leathem of Lisburn had in his em- | clans here was not to be paralleled at any p ployment men who were not members of the society and one man who had not served an apprenticeship to the trade, approached Mr. them being representatives of every period Leathern by deputation for the purpose of in- of life in the seven ages of man, from the babe ducing him to dismiss from his employment those men who were non-union and of having in his employment only men who were mem- procession, it would hardly have excited combers of the union. Having interviewed the deputation, Mr. Leathem declined to accede to their demand, whereon a meeting of the Lisburn branch of the society was held, at which Mr. Leathern attended The matter having been discussed, Mr. Leathem was informed that If he did not dismiss his non-union employees those employees in his service who were membere of the union would be called out. Mr.

Leathem again declined to accede to the

society's demands, remarking that he would

not throw any of his men out of employment. As this meeting proved futile, the society in Belfast instructed their members in Mr. Leathem's employment to come out. This the union employees did forthwith, one man leaving without having given any notice of his intention to do so. The society further published a list containing the names of the firms who employed non-union labor, and in this list, described as the "black list," the name of Mr. Leathern was inserted. The list was published and posted in Belfast and Lisburn. The society then approached Mr. Munce, a Belfast purveyor who had been in the habit of buying beef in considerable quantities from Mr. Leathem, and placed before him the fact that Mr. Leathem's meat was killed and out up by non-union labor, and that if he (Munce) continued to take beef from Mr. Leathem the men in his (Munce's) employment, being members of the society, would have to leave his employment. It should be stated that between Munce and Leatnem there was no contract as to the sup-

£50. The defendants moved for a new trial before the Queen's Bench, and the Court (Lord Chief Beron Palles dissenting) refused the appeal of the defendants and affirmed the verdict. From this decision the defendants again appealed to the Court of Appeals in Ireland, when this court unanimously affirmed the verdict against all the defendants for £250, but set aside the verdiot against the three for £50 on the ground that the black list was not a libel. Both the Appeal and the Queen's Bench courts held that there was evidence of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to injure the plaintiff, and that therefore the case was di tinguishable from the celebrated Trades Union Ca-e of Allen vs. Flood decided in the Bouse of Lords.

The appeal to the House of Lords now pending is to obtain the decision of the ultimate court of appeals as to whether the fact of there being a combination or conspiracy among several individuals to do that which one individual might legally do alone is or is not an actionable wrong. Up to the decision in Allen vs Flood it was held that one person inducing another to break his contract with a third person was an actionable wrong. The pend ng action was instituted before the decision in Alien vs. Flood was given in the House of Lords.

# IRRIGATION IN SPAIN.

The Government of Spain decided, in May last, to construct reservoirs and irrigation canals for enlarging the agricultural area. The country has, therefore, been divided into seven districts and preparatory work has begun, though plans

Persians is rather better fighting than any he can have done personally.

Suggestions From the Adjutant-General's Report.

The annual report of the Adjutant-General of the army, recently made public, contains suggestions on several points that are of interest and importance. Much of the report is necessarily upon matters of routine merely, and there are the usual of routine merely, and there are the usual statistics of the army; but Gen. Consist takes up other than common topics.

Discussing the subject of military attaches to our embassies and legations to foreign countries, the Adjutant-General urges that these officers should receive higher pay. At present they receive only the pay of their rank, which is seldom high, as we send usually Lieutenants and Captains to represent us abroad: they have also "followances" so small that they would be humorous if they were not pitiful. Gen.

Man Monsters.

mate, however, that the valley of the Ebro River, for example, may be so flooded as to allow the reclamation of 236,000 acres. It is found that | void of common decency that a lawyer could attempt, the irrigate | lands in the valleys of the Etro and Tago yield twelve times as much fruitas the dry lands. There is sufficient available fully to utilise this resource for increasing the productive area of the country.

# COSMOPOTITAN HARVARD.

Students From Many Lands in Attendance at

elty. Next comes New York State. There are somewhat more than 1,900 students registered in the university, and of that number 1,102 are from Massachusetts. The students "abandonment of what were once the essential De from this State number 269, and the State tur-nishing the next highest number is far behind: it is Pennsylvania, with 71 students. Next follows Ohio with 61. Thirty-nine States in all are represented, as are also Arizona, Okia- | hey, What principles, then, does the Democratic

all are represented, as are also Arizona, Okiahoma and the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Cuha, Japan, the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia and Now Brunswick, Kamohatka, Paris, Heidelberg, London, Trinidad, Liverpool, Madrid, Samakov, Bulgaria; Mazagran, Morocco; and Christiania, Norway.

Continually increasing numbers of students come to Harvard from the Western States, while the numbers from Now England States do not increase. Sometimes these latter decrease. Jermont, however, has four freshmen to one sorthomore, this year, and Connecticut six freshmen to one sorthomore. Naw York has 76 students in the tre-binan class 378, has in the sophomore class 278, in the junior 223, in the senior 37 and among the special students 31.

### WASHINGTON'S SIGH OF RELIEF.

News of McKinley's Victory Was Balm to Anxious Thousands There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The crowds which conspiracy case of vital importance to employers throughout Ireland and Great Britain on Tuesday evening waiting to learn the name has now been sent to the House of Lords for of the winning candidate exceeded the like gatherings in Washington in point of numbers but the significance of the gathering of the in the country. As soon as dusk fell, anxious hosts hastened to the great centres, among mewling in its nurse's arms, to slippered pantaloon. If corpses even had taken part in the ment in Washington, for the dead and the buried, as well as the quick, are interests. in the operation of the Civil Service law. Wash ington is no longer a city of magnificent distances; it is a city of magnificent monthle payments. Everything, from a firkin of butter to a let in the cemetery, is bought on the in-stallment plan. This practice may seem repstallment plan. This practice may seem reprehensible to those fortunate persons who like Becky Sharp, find it easy to be virtuous on 25,000 a year, but it is the only one winter embloyees who earn but \$75 or \$160 a menth, to support themselves and their families, and gradually to become owners of the houses they live in.

The greater part of the beauty of Washington to keenly enjoyed by visitors from near and far, is due to the confidence engendered in the minds of capitalists by the operation of the Civil Service law. Streets upon streets

Civil Service law. Streets upon street ubstantial residences, the extension the Civil Service law. Streets upon streets of substantial residences, the extension of electric car lines, the improvement in the suburbs, have for their origin the needs and powers of payment of an army of modest buyers, whose educational acquirements have secured them permanent enableyment with a solvent firm. Under the spoils system no officeholder could be certain of holding bits place from one month to another, as tenure was dependent upon the fluctuations which save the mind of a political potential, and this instability of the material position of leaving the have in the spiritual nature. The demoralizing idea conveyed in that reclassication, and ruled mare than one bright young career. Based on payment of technical excellence in selection, the patronage scheme was nothing but a perpetuation of the unit. The Civil Service law effected a great change in this and to the up-holding of the marit system the Republican party is committed.

Far different was Bryan's pose. As a bribe for votes the Democratic candidate held over

Leathern there was no contract as to the supplying, accepting or delivering of meat; at any moment Leathern could have stopped supplying or Munce receiving. When this pressure was thus brought to hear on him, Mr. Munce telegraphed to Mr. Leathern not to send him any more meat, and then an actionat law was instituted by Mr. Leathern against Mr. Craig Gressident), Mr. Davey (Becreary), Mr. Quinn (Tressurer) and two other members of the committee of the society.

The cause of complaint was threefold: First, That these five men had induced Munce to break a contract with Leathern; second, that they had induced workmen in the employ of Leathern to break a contract with him, and, third, that by the publication of the black list they had libelled him. At the trial heard in Iselfast before Lord Justice Fluggibbon, there was a verdict given against all the defendants on cause three against two of the defendants for cause three against all the defendants on cause three against all the defendants on cause three against two of the defendants for cause three against all the def

### THEORIES ON CAUSES OF DISEASE. Facts Quoted to Upset Them by an Objervant

TO THE PRITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: "Lord. Lord! how this world is given to lying!" Now while not accepting this dictum of Falstaff, yet, perhaps. I may paraphrase it by saying: "How this world is given to humbug!" At any rate many false deductions are made from in-uffcient premises. I am led into making this remark by having read lately numerous theories in regard to the origin of different diseases now

trevalent. recently given out by one of our highly es-teemed and highly respected members of the medical faculty. This gentleman in the most inqualified terms, says that the bite of the moguito is responsible for this disease. Now, per contra, while fishing in a stream in the Adiro -dacks for trout (in which pastime if one would be successful he must not sir his roch. I have often had so many mosquitoes light on the hand holding the pole that literally one could not have put down a three-cent piece on the back of my hand without covering some of these pests The after pain, I need not say, was very great, but on getting back to the camp a little alt and water o moletely dissinated the ne

salt and water completely dissipated the reason.

For Lin many veers of such experience, never had malaria (nov. for that matter, vellow feves), nor did the guides and other dwellers in the Adrondesks.

Again, it has also been advanced by distinguished practitioners that whiskey was the chief cause of Bright's disease. If this agree so wayld not a large part of the people in the United States be dying of this foll disease? On the contrary, witness how many women, who have tunched a down of liguous works did of

for the irrigation systems will not be completed before the end of the year.

The most of Spain receives less precipitation than any other part of Europe excepting the centre of the Kela Peninsula, on the north ceast of Russia, and the southeast of Russia around Astrachan, from which extends the vast area of Poorly watered lands that cover a great part of central Asia.

Spain and France have about the same area adapted, as far as soil is concerned, for cereal crops; but there is a vast difference between the harvest yielded by the two countries. The mountain system of Portugal and Spain, not far from the Atlanto border, prevents the moisture-laden west winds from carryl g their burden of rain to the inlead districts; thus, while there is enormed rainfall among the Cantabran Mountains in the north and ample precipitation in quite a large part of western Beain, the great central plateau and the western Mediterranean coast have an inadequate supply. Many of the rivers, however, rising in the northern and southern mountains, carry in the protein and southern mountains, carry in the protein and southern mountains, carry in the protein and southern mountains, carry in the horthern and southern mountains and southern mountains and southern mountains and southern mountains and southern mountains.

healthy."

Now, as these great feeders of meat (often piten at the best) were always in the highest health, does not the always statement explode entirely the theory that the entire of meat is "the chief cause of Bright's disease?"

Indeed, many other examples to the same offert night he ofted as showing the absurdity of ascribing different diseases to such and such causes. But I rest my case here.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 9.

# Brutaltiy Permitted in Court.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SEE Chicales and a Judge permit, such brutality as the uncalledfor attack on the character of Mrs. Howard Gould Ir court yesterday; also the similar attack on the wife of Molineux during the tital of the latter for the mur-der of Mrs. Adamst Diana. NEW YORK, NOV. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Theerexamination of Howard Gould appears to compeople, unlearned in the law, to be a diabilical

It seems that no one can go into court to prosecute Advance proofs of the Barvard University catalogue have appeared, from which unofficial figures have been compiled showing the number of students from the various States who are entered in Harvard College proper, not counting the scientific or professional schools.

Massachusetts naturally leads, as usual, in the number of students sent to the university. Next comes New York State There is not alternated the professional schools.

Massachusetts naturally leads, as usual, in the number of students sent to the university. Next comes New York State There is the income and of interest to professional control of the court. Great is backmait.

Historia that no one can go into court to prosecute a just claim or resist an unjust one without having his family skeleton produced and his private lies in the family skeleton produced and his private lies in the family skeleton produced and his private lies in the family skeleton produced and his private lies in the family skeleton produced and his private lies in the family skeleton produced and his private lies in the family skeleton produced and his private lies and his family skeleton produced and his private lies and his family skeleton produced and his private lies and his family skeleton produced and his private lies and his family skeleton produced and his private lies and his family skeleton produced and his private lies and his family skeleton produced and his private lies and hi